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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 78, 80 and 88 of the preliminary list*
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1991
Agenda items 6 and 8
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration which the participants in the third Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Federated Republics adopted, in Minsk, on 28 June 1991, concerning United Nations efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this Declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 78, 80 and 88 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly, and also

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* A/46/50.

under items 6 and 8 of the provisional agenda of the second regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council.

(Signed)
Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR
Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

(Signed)
Sergey N. MARTYNOV
Acting Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian SSR to the United Nations

(Signed)
Viktor A. KRYZHANOVSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by participants in the third Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Union Republics concerning United Nations efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The international community marked the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy by radically rethinking the lessons to be drawn from the greatest-ever nuclear disaster. The world is continually seeing new manifestations of the global problems caused by the Chernobyl disaster and is seeking to draw the direct consequences - which remain difficult to foresee - for the millions of inhabitants of those regions of the Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR and the Russian Federation who have suffered the most from the disaster and from its indirect consequences.

As has been pointed out by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster is without precedent in history. It is unique in that its repercussions have known no bounds in either space or time. Although five years have elapsed since the disaster, it remains impossible to fully assess the nature and dimensions of the dire consequences it will have for the health of future generations.

Much progress has been made in the establishment of a system of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl, the main features of which are set forth in General Assembly resolution 45/190 dated 21 December 1990 and in the decisions taken by other international organizations to develop that cooperation. Under the auspices of the United Nations, a general plan of action for Chernobyl is being drawn up for the United Nations covering all aspects of the problem, and not only the radiological consequences, but also the medical, socio-economic, psychological and other long-term repercussions of the disaster.

However, this is merely a first phase. What is needed now is to translate these plans into concrete action as soon as possible and to ensure that they are systematically taken into account in the practical activities deployed by all competent organizations of the United Nations, Member States, business and scientific circles, and by the international community as a whole. As part of this action it would be worthwhile envisaging measures to organize additional in-depth studies of aspects of the Chernobyl problem which have not been considered in the earlier expert evaluations and appraisals, with the participation of specialists from the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Russian Federation and of international organizations and leading social movements.

Participants in the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Federated Republics urge the international community to respond to the appeal launched by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the disaster at

Chernobyl, and invites them to extend generous and lasting assistance to the victims of the disaster.

We hope that the next United Nations pledging conference for that purpose will help to lay the material, financial and intellectual bases needed to ensure the implementation of the international programme of cooperation for Chernobyl.

Participants in the Meeting will do everything within their power to ensure that the USSR and the Federated Republics really contribute to resolving the problems arising from the Chernobyl disaster, inter alia by their constructive and coordinated participation in the international cooperation activities undertaken in this area.

Minsk, 28 June 1991

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Agenda item 2

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

Letter dated 8 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

We have the honour to refer to document E/1991/32 containing the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session. In this report the Committee decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the inclusion of Ghana in the list of the least developed countries.

The Government of Ghana believes that such a recommendation must be placed in the proper context. On the instructions of the Government of Ghana, we are to request the Council, therefore, to take no action on the Committee's recommendation until the Government has undertaken further study and analysis of the basis of the Committee's recommendation.

We wish to add that this further study becomes very essential for Ghana in the light of the numerous economic policy initiatives that the country has been undertaking over the past eight years in close collaboration with bilateral donors and multilateral institutions under its Economic Recovery Programme and their implications for the future growth and development of the economy.

We should be grateful if this letter could be issued as an official document of the Economic and Social Council.

(Signed) Kofi AWOONOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. At its second regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990/60 of 26 July 1990 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 15 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council.

2. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990, in paragraph 20 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

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91-25307

3. Taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions, the President is of the view that the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations should strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional programmes of assistance to the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. As most of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories are islands, small in size and population, geographically isolated and vulnerable to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, as well as relatively undeveloped economically, they are particularly dependent on external assistance. The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, should therefore be invited to examine and review conditions in each of the Territories, in the light of the pressing need for increased transfer of resources, technology and know-how to the peoples concerned, and take appropriate measures to accelerate economic and social progress.

4. In accordance with the terms of Council resolution 1990/60, the President of the Council maintained close contact with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee during the period under review and, on the basis of those contacts and in the light of related developments, submits to the Council the observations set out below, with a view to facilitating Council consideration of the present item.

5. During the year, members of the Council and the Special Committee followed closely the work of their respective bodies relating to the item. The President considers it both useful and essential that such contacts and cooperation continue to be maintained and strengthened to mobilize the maximum possible assistance to the peoples of the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

6. According to the information provided by specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as contained in the related report of the Secretary-General (A/46/229), during the period under review a number of specialized agencies and organizations have continued to extend assistance to the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Special Committee. The report of the Secretary-General also indicates that an increasing number of organizations have extended or formulated such programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their respective contributions as executing agencies of projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the primary provider of assistance.

7. A number of assistance projects have continued to be funded by UNDP in close collaboration with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. The President of the Council notes that the fourth cycle (1987-1991) indicative planning figures (IPFs) established for some of those Territories include the following: Anguilla, $US 1,066,000; Bermuda, $694,000; British Virgin Islands, $239,000; Cayman Islands, $584,000; Montserrat, $676,000; St. Helena, $465,000; Tokelau, $1,151,000; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $2,912,000; and Turks and Caicos Islands, $753,000. These amounts cover assistance in the primary economic sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries industry, transportation, communication and power generation, as well as in the social and educational

sectors, and are being executed by a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in close cooperation, where appropriate, with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

8. The President of the Council draws attention to the extremely fragile economies of these small island Territories and stresses the continuing critical needs of their people. While noting with appreciation the increased assistance being rendered to those Territories, the President appeals to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to focus their renewed attention on all Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to expand and increase their assistance programmes to them. The President of the Council is particularly mindful of the pressing need for external assistance of a number of dependent Territories for which no IPF had yet been established. The need for assistance to those Territories is extremely acute.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

9. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is at present in the process of executing four technical assistance projects in the South Pacific, favouring Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with the programmes concentrating mainly on root crops development, as well as on agricultural statistics, forestry and fisheries development.

10. As a result of a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat in 1988 to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects, FAO has undertaken two technical assistance projects funded by UNDP in Montserrat in the fields of forestry development and rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

11. Initial activities under a regional project on eradication of the tropical bout tick in the Caribbean are being carried out in Anguilla, Montserrat, the United States Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands by FAO, in cooperation with CARICOM. In addition, UNDP has invited FAO to provide the services of an agricultural consultant for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

United Nations Children's Fund

12. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) approved a multi-island programme for the Eastern Caribbean, including, inter alia, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, for the period 1988-1992, with available general resources of $US 2,250,000. Owing to the increased availability of general resources, the annual planning level has been doubled to $US 900,000 from 1991 onwards. The UNICEF programmes for Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands cover projects in the fields of early childhood development, maternal and child health, nutrition, water and sanitation and women in development. Funds allocated for 1990 for those projects are distributed among the Territories as follows: Montserrat, $US 66,300; the Turks and Caicos Islands, $US 30,000; and the British Virgin Islands, $US 29,800.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

13. During the period under review, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued its programmes of assistance to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Those projects related, inter alia, to the provision of scholarships, the restoration of historical sites, the upgrading of information facilities and the eradication of illiteracy. In 1990, UNESCO executed two extrabudgetary regional projects relating to technical and vocational education.

United Nations Population Fund

14. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) continued its programme of assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1989-1991 within the UNDP framework. For Anguilla, estimated total assistance amounted to $US 18,552 and covered a family planning and family life educational services project. Under a CARICOM-executed project, Anguilla will receive technical assistance for its 1991 population and housing census. In addition, Anguilla received a fellowship to participate in a health education programme in Jamaica. In the British Virgin Islands, with the cooperation of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), UNFPA executed a family life and parent life education project, which ended in 1990. UNFPA is providing technical assistance for the 1991 population census for the Territory under a CARICOM-executed project. The total estimated assistance was $US 11,073. For the Cayman Islands, to supplement the amount from the subregional census project, UNFPA allocated $US 25,000. Complementary to the Government's national household survey capability programme undertaken with UNDP support, UNFPA is also planning to provide external technical advisory services and training. Assistance to Montserrat, estimated at $US 51,098, covered a UNFPA-funded, PAHO-executed project in family life education; youth development; a regional CARICOM-executed project in the conduct of its 1991 population and housing census; as well as a fellowship in health education. Estimated assistance to the Turks and Caicos Islands totalled $US 14,059, covering maternal and child health/family population policy and assistance to a national consultative meeting on population policy formulation.

International Labour Organisation

15. During 1989-1990, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as executing agency, undertook the following individual territorial projects: establishment of a technical college and assistance in actuarial review of the social security fund in Montserrat; consultancy on amendments of the Labour Code and the actuarial review of social security funds in Anguilla; assistance in the establishment of a social security scheme and in the drafting of labour legislation in the Turks and Caicos Islands; and consultancy in manpower planning in the Cayman Islands. In addition, ILO participated in a number of multi-island projects, including a technical vocational training project in cooperation with UNDP and UNESCO, as well as an exercise regarding the harmonization of labour legislation in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States for Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands and Anguilla.

International Civil Aviation Organization

16. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued to provide assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to enabling them to be self-reliant in international civil aviation. Assistance includes that provided by the regional offices of ICAO in the implementation of the Regional Air Navigation Plan, which identifies essential air navigation facilities and services required for international civil aviation, and assistance provided through the ICAO Technical Cooperation Programme.

17. Renewed efforts must be made to secure an increased flow of funds. Bearing in mind the need for maximum flexibility, the involved institutions should take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the additional resources required. The role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned is of special importance. In keeping with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 45/18 and paragraph 11 of Council resolution 1990/60, the executive heads should formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. At the same time, the agencies and organizations that have depended to a large extent on extrabudgetary sources for financing of assistance projects should continue to try to find ways of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for projects for the peoples concerned.

18. The importance of strengthening this cooperation cannot but be stressed considering the need for the creation of conditions that would facilitate the exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate rights to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

19. The President of the Council welcomes the continued initiative of UNDP in maintaining close links with other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending assistance to the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The active participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations have invariably contributed to the positive consideration given by those bodies to measures in support of the peoples of those Territories. The President is convinced that interactions must be encouraged so that the Territories may draw the maximum possible benefits through active participation in the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. The close contacts have not only facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system but also have enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs. In order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations should take further steps to strengthen existing measures and explore additional ways of coordination.

20. Subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its forty-sixth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council, the President of the Council shall continue to maintain close contact with the Chairmen of the Special Committee on the Situation with

regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid on matters raised in the present report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

21. The President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid held consultations regarding the recent developments in South Africa and various actions taken by the international community since the second regular session of 1990 of the Council.

22. The Chairman of the Special Committee reviewed with the President of the Council decisions taken by the General Assembly during its forty-fifth session towards the eradication of apartheid. The Assembly, on 19 December 1990, adopted a total of eight resolutions on agenda item 34, entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa". More importantly, the Assembly was able to maintain the consensus reached during the forty-fourth session and the sixteenth special session, by adopting an omnibus resolution entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid" (resolution 45/176 A). In that resolution, the Assembly provided an assessment of the situation in South Africa and the required role of the international community. The Assembly called on the South African authorities to foster the climate conducive to negotiations by taking a number of specific measures and by fully implementing the agreement reached so far between them and the African National Congress. Further, it encouraged all parties to participate fully in future broad-based negotiations while urging the South African regime to ensure effective and impartial action in dealing with the recurring violence which poses a threat to the negotiating process. In resolution 45/176 B, the Assembly reiterated its conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid. In resolution 45/176 C, the Assembly expressed serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously continue to trade in arms with South Africa, and urged all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and to prohibit the supply to South Africa of all products, in particular computers and communication equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, that could be used for military and nuclear industry in that country. It urged the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation and effective monitoring of the arms embargo and to implement the recommendations of the report of the Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures against those States violating the mandatory arms embargo. In resolution 45/176 D, the Assembly reiterated its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate. In resolution 45/176 E, the Assembly authorized the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting with the support services of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, to remain the focal point of the

international campaign against apartheid and continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding the need for maintaining pressure on South Africa as called for in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex).

23. In resolution 45/176 F, the Assembly commended the proposed model law for the effective enforcement of its embargo against South Africa and urged the Security Council to take action under appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure an effective embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. It requested all States to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. In resolution 45/176 G, the Assembly called upon all Governments and sporting organizations to maintain the sports boycott of South Africa until profound and irreversible changes take place in South Africa. In resolution 45/176 H, the Assembly welcomed the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the suspension of executions and the unbanning of a number of political organizations and appealed for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and direct contributions to voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

24. The Chairman of the Special Committee reviewed with the President of the Council the action taken by the South African authorities, as well as measures adopted by Governments and intergovernmental organizations towards the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. In that connection, the Chairman noted that the ongoing political process in South Africa might not always be smooth, and that open debate would be essential as it would help define not only the basic aspects of the post-apartheid society but also the incipient elements of what a true democratic system could be. He noted that some setbacks had already occurred that were related to the unacceptable levels of violence prevailing in South Africa and observed that violence had been created in part by the South African regime's neglect or design and failure to take necessary and impartial measures to bring violence under control and to punish perpetrators. The Chairman was therefore of the view that the international community had the duty to maintain pressure on South Africa during the entire process of negotiations and until a new constitution establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa was adopted.

25. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that the decision by the European Community to lift a number of sanctions against South Africa was counter-productive since neither the conditions for negotiations in a peaceful environment nor agreement exist on the mechanism to be employed for the preparation of a new constitution. He noted that there were also many political prisoners still in jail and that most political exiles have not yet been allowed to return to South Africa. He was of the opinion, however, that the decision by the African National Congress and the Pan African National Congress to formally take steps towards a patriotic front was most propitious.

26. Considering the overall progress made in South Africa, the Chairman informed the President that the views of the Special Committee were duly reflected in its interim annual report, called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/176 E. He noted that limited progress has been achieved in removing the obstacles to negotiations aimed at establishing a non-racial and democratic system in South Africa. Finally, the Chairman was of the view that, while the recent repeal of certain apartheid laws, in particular the Population Registration Act, were milestones on the road towards the total elimination of apartheid, major efforts in changing attitudes and practices and additional legal measures would be required to give substance to the repeal and to address racial segregation, which is still rampant in South Africa. The Chairman expressed the hope that the efforts made so far by the South African authorities were indicative of their willingness to embark on a sustained and speedy effort towards establishing a non-racial and democratic society. Apartheid, he noted, would hopefully be eliminated when a new constitution was in place in South Africa that guaranteed the most fundamental rights, including the right to vote. He reiterated the need for the international community to maintain concerted pressure on South Africa until apartheid was totally eliminated.

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ELECTIONS

Interim election to fill one vacancy in the
Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to inform the Economic and Social Council that at its second regular session of 1991 the Council will be called upon to hold an election to fill one vacancy in the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

2. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Jacek Kubiak (Poland) a vacancy has occurred in the Committee. It is, therefore, necessary for the Council to elect another member to serve for the remainder of Mr. Kubiak's term of office, such membership becoming effective on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

3. The Secretary-General has received a communication dated 9 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations submitting the candidature of Mr. Jerzy Jasinski. Biographical information on Mr. Jasinski is given in annex I below.

4. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/60 of 8 December 1977, the members of the Committee are elected by the Council from among experts who possess the necessary qualifications and professional or scientific knowledge in the field and are nominated by Member States. The Committee consists of 27 members. The current membership of the Committee is given in annex II below.

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91-26137

Annex I

Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland), Professor of Law at the Institute of State and Law, Polish Academy of Science since 1976; Justice, Polish Tribunal of State since 1989; Lecturer in criminology at Gdansk University (1974-1975); Lecturer in criminology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow (1966-1973).

Visiting Scholar, University of Uppsala, Sweden (1984); Visiting Scholar, Max Planck Institute for Foreign International Penal Law, Freibourg, Germany (1982-1983); Visiting Fellow, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, United Kingdom (1981); Visiting Professor, Kyoto University, Japan (1979).

Chief Editor of Archives of Criminology and editor of quarterly Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. Member of the Group of Experts on Human Rights and Law Abidance of the Parliament, Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Member of the Presidium of the Polish Sociological Society and corresponding member of the Polish Psychiatric Association. Author of numerous books and papers on criminology and social pathology.

Annex II

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

(27 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991 and 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Said Bin Hillal Bin Mohammed Al-Busaidi (Oman)	1994
Rhadys Iris Abreu Blondet de Polanco (Dominican Republic)	1994
Cheng Weiqiu (China)	1994
Dušan Cotič (Yugoslavia)	1994
Ramón de la Cruz Ochoa (Cuba)	1992
Trevor Percival Frank De Silva (Sri Lanka)	1992
David Faulkner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1992
Ronald L. Gainer (United States of America)	1992
Vasily Petrovich Ignatov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1994
Matti Joutsen (Finland)	1994
Nour El-Deen Khair (Jordan)	1992
James Barnabas Kalaile (Malawi)	1994
Hama Mâmoudou (Niger)	1992
Albert Llewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone)	1994
Benjamin Miguel-Harb (Bolivia)	1994
Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica)	1994
Farouk A. Murad (Saudi Arabia)	1992
Salah Nour (Algeria)	1992
Bertin Pandi (Central African Republic)	1992
Gioacchino Polimeni (Italy)	1992
Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar)	1994
Simone Andrée Rozès (France)	1994
Miguel A. Sánchez Méndez (Colombia)	1992
Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan)	1992
Julian Jacob Ernst Schutte (Netherlands)	1994
Minoru Shikita (Japan)	1994

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PROGRAMME AND RELATED QUESTIONS: CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES

Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Government of Cyprus has extended an invitation to act as host for the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, which, in accordance with paragraph (a) of Council decision 1988/116, is to be held in the second half of 1992.

2. The Government of Cyprus has informed the Secretariat that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/243, it would defray all additional costs directly or indirectly involved in holding the Conference.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Note verbale dated 16 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations to the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council and has the honour to request him to distribute, as an official document of the Economic and Social Council, under item 8 (b) of the agenda of the Council, the annexed Communiqué from the meeting of Cairns Group Ministers which took place in Manaus, Brazil, on 9 July 1991. Ministers and representatives of the Cairns Group who attended the meeting included Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay.

GE.91-71230/6671a

Annex

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MEETING OF CAIRNS GROUP MINISTERS*
MANAUS, BRAZIL, 9 JULY 1991

1. Ministers of the Cairns Group today expressed their deep concern at the current lack of serious political engagement in the Uruguay Round negotiations on agriculture. They stressed once again their disappointment over the failure of the Brussels Ministerial meeting intended to conclude the Uruguay Round in December 1990.

2. Cairns Ministers called upon leaders of the major industrialized countries at their forthcoming London Summit to exert leadership by facing squarely the political decisions necessary to fundamentally reform world agricultural production and trade.

3. Since the Brussels conference, agricultural trading tensions between the major industrial exporters have continued to intensify, especially through the uncontrolled and aggressive use of export subsidies. The continuing damage to the interests of Cairns Group countries caused by the failure of the multilateral system to deal effectively with the trade distorting impact of agricultural subsidies underlined the need for urgent reform. Ministers noted that despite repeated commitments to reduce support, total transfers to agriculture by way of direct payments and consumer transfers in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had increased by 12 per cent in 1990 to $US 299 billion.

4. Ministers noted that following the Brussels breakdown, work had resumed in Geneva in February this year and they welcomed the agreed objective of specific binding commitments to reduce trade distorting domestic subsidies, access barriers and export subsidies. Subsequent technical work has been useful and should assist the negotiation of reform commitments.

5. Ministers took note of the comprehensive exposition of negotiating options in the paper recently prepared by the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Arthur Dunkel, in his capacity as Chairman of the agriculture negotiations. While welcoming Mr. Dunkel's efforts in focusing initially on achieving consensus on the instruments to be used for reducing support and protection, Ministers were concerned that many important political issues remained to be tackled before even the structure of

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* Ministers and representatives of the Cairns Group (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay) met in Manaus, Brazil, on 8 and 9 July 1991. A delegation from the Republic of Poland participated in the meeting as observers. An observer from the United States attended the public sessions.

an outcome could be settled. They therefore believed it was essential to move the negotiations to the next important phase when decisions could be taken on a common framework, with transparent methodologies, within which to negotiate substantial and progressive cuts in agricultural support and protection. Addressing these decisions cannot again be left until the eleventh hour.

6. Ministers expressed concern that if substantive negotiations were not engaged as a matter of urgency it would not be possible to bring the Round to an early successful conclusion. The experience of 1990 demonstrated that it would be simply unrealistic and counter-productive to expect complex agriculture negotiations to be concluded in a few weeks in order that countries could commit themselves to final results in other important areas of the Round. In these circumstances, Summit Leaders must instruct their negotiators to take the necessary preparatory decisions at an early enough stage for the Round to be brought to a successful conclusion.

7. Therefore Cairns Ministers urged Summit Heads of Government to give new instructions to their negotiators and to commit themselves, personally, to monitoring progress and interceding as necessary in order to ensure that much needed momentum is created and maintained. The time is now past for a mere repetition of good intentions, which regrettably had not been fulfilled in the past. It is high time for substance to substitute for words and for meaning to be given to commitments by Governments to fulfil the objectives established when the Uruguay Round was launched at Punta del Este in 1986, as developed at the Mid-Term Review: "to establish a fair and market oriented trading system"; to achieve the objective of "progressive and substantial reductions in support and protection"; and to establish "strengthened and more operationally effective GATT rules and disciplines". Success in achieving these objectives rested above all in the exercise of political will in a liberalizing direction by the leaders of the Group of 7 countries.

8. Cairns Ministers underlined their own continued preparedness to play their part in advancing the negotiating process across all areas of the Uruguay Round. On agriculture, they remain ready to negotiate flexibly, as they have in the past, and will support efforts to achieve an outcome as soon as possible, provided it is comprehensive in product coverage and equitable. The central concern for tne Cairns Group is to secure an irreversible commitment to fundamental change in the policies affecting agricultural trade, paving the way towards the integration of agriculture with generally applicable GATT rules and disciplines.

9. In the view of Cairns Group Ministers, an acceptable package on agriculture needs to encompass:

> Fundamental reinstrumentation of border protection and removal of country-specific exceptions through clean tariffication, accompanied by commitments to substantial reductions in tariffs and tariff equivalents, and access improvements. Tariffication should establish equivalent protection levels - any increase in border protection, such as through re-balancing, would be totally unacceptable;

Substantial annual reductions in trade and production distorting domestic subsidy programmes;

Substantial annual reductions in export subsidization, consistent with the long-term goal of its elimination, and the strengthening of interim disciplines: to prevent circumvention of commitments, in particular with regard to food aid and concessional sales; to provide effective remedies from adverse effects of residual subsidization; to effectively prohibit the extension of export subsidies to new products or markets; and to prohibit practices such as targeting.

Disciplines on sanitary and phytosanitary measures which ensure that unjustified barriers are not maintained.

10. Additionally, the package must give due recognition to the position of developing countries, including, on the one hand, faster reduction in market access barriers on products of export interest to them and, on the other, lesser cuts on their access barriers and domestic subsidies over extended time-frames; and exclusion from reduction commitments of those rural and agricultural policies which are an integral part of their national development programmes, including those to encourage eradication and diversification away from the growing of illicit narcotic crops.

11. Ministers recognized that much was at stake, over and above the right of competitive agricultural countries to a fair deal on world markets. Agricultural protectionism increasingly hindered economic development, the debt-servicing capacity and employment opportunities in developing countries. A serious consequence also is the pressure on efficient farmers to adopt practices which are less sustainable environmentally to compensate for low export returns, resulting in potential ecological damage. Furthermore, recognition should be given to the economic reform and market orientation steps put in place by many developing countries and the economic transformation of Central and Eastern European economies, which have been encouraged by the industrialized world and are seriously threatened by the lack of fair market opportunities for their products.

12. Additionally, a failure of the Uruguay Round would risk continued erosion of the multilateral trading system, the danger of trading blocs becoming inward-looking and of an intensified resort to unilteral measures to gain negotiating leverage and thereby force concessions from negotiating partners. Conversely, a successful Round would strengthen and widen the multilateral system.

13. In reaffirming their commitment to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful early conclusion, Ministers expressed the strength of their resolve that the Round could not and would not conclude, in whole or in part, without a substantial outcome on agriculture.

14. In concluding, Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to Minister Cabrera and the Brazilian Government for their initiative in hosting the meeting and for the hospitality that was accorded to the Cairns Group.

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GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

Note verbale dated 18 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the United Nations Office at Geneva presents its compliments to the President of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 and, with reference to the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, has the honour to inform him that:

The Malagasy Government has carefully considered document E/1991/32 containing the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session. In that report, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council should include Madagascar in the list of least developed countries.

The Malagasy Government requests the Council not to take any decision on the recommendation relating to Madagascar at its present session and not to take any action along those lines.

The Government is currently studying and analysing the recommendation by the Committee and will subsequently communicate its final decision on the question, having regard to the new factors and elements relating to the economic future of the country.

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